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Original Poetry.

THE SCOTCHMAN'S FAREWELL TO HIS HIGHLAND HOME.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY CHARLES HOOSLEY.

The author of the following poem has been most offered for many years—a portion of the time not being able to leave his bed. During the prostration of his body, however, his mind would not have been idle, and the friend from whom we derive these particulars, says that he has constructed several musical instruments, although entirely without instruction in that branch of art. He is now able to leave his house very slowly, and is engaged in manufacturing a piano. He has never had even a common school education, at which facts, we think, the reader will wonder, after perusing the annexed verses. In our opinion, they exhibit unusual talent in the writer. We trust it will be encouraged to continue to bear the wors of this life in patience, seeking relief from despondency and consolation—unplumbed, as he has wisely other heavenlier.

Why swell, my heart! why beat thee so?
Why choke me wi' these sobbing sighs?
To leaving dreigs, why do ye flow?
Why in your een these saltie eyes?
Farewell, my dear, my Highland lassie,
I leave thee here and gang awa';
I leave the flock one white and lamie,
An' gang for Auchtermuchty ha'.
Oh! mest I never, never more,
The glorious o' auld Scotland see?
Her glittrin sea and mountains hoar,
Oh! mest it never, never be?

How can I leave my Highland cot,
Wi' joys the bonnie heather shades?
How can I leave the bonnie spot,
Its cliffs and whare nae ee can see?
How can I leave my Highland lassie,
Whom I've loo'd sae lang and lang,
I'll fauce that I leez ye still,
When far beyon' the rolling sea.

When frae yond hills the morning kythes,
Wi' throbbing heart I gang awa',
What sorrows and what trying lifes
In wrangry hands may gather me!
The hoorlen and the blue-bell fair,
The heather and the yellow broom—
Oh, will they ever flourish there,
And shield the sweet-faw'd cushat's nest?

The wild deer on Benlaid's array,
Along the green shall skip and play;
The bees shall roar Loch Lomond's dewy,
Whilst I am roaming far away!
Wi' the lark in misty days o' spring,
Wi' the dawn the mavis hails her,
Who then shall hear the linnet sing?
Wi' then shall roam the grouse and ptarmigan?
Adieu, my Highland home, adieu!
Adieu, ye vales and meadows green!
And thee, my cot! I think o' you.
I'll think o' each delightful scene,
Farewell, sweet friends! a hearty dear—
Oh that I ne'er had seen the day!
The glories o' auld Scotland see!
Her glens an' mountains ramble over—
Oh! mest it never, never be!

TO-NIGHT.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY M., JR.

Sweep not the golden light away,
Then dark and dismal thing,
Oh, let earth's favorite, laughing day,
Her smiles extend or fling.
Why may its misty robes of grey,
In morning's rosy hood,
And shower the dew like silver spray
Down the depths of yonder wood.

Hang in the arches of the sky
Thy little lamps at night,
And spread around Heaven's throne on high,
Their sweet beams bright.
Then with the light of morning hours,
And day's more genial glimpse,
And jewels from the moon's pale bowers,
And beauteous starry beams,
Then shall a welcome ever flow
With earth's delighted train,
While her serenity begins to glow,
And own her sovereign reign. B. A.

Original Sketch.

HEROISM;
AN INCIDENT OF Napoleon's War with Spain.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
BY MARY STUART.

It was early in the spring of 1810. Napoleon was meditating the subjugation of Spain, and adding fresh leaves to his already overgrown laurel crown.

Murat was in Madrid, at the head of his troops. It is well known that Russia was at that period a friend to France. Baron Strogonoff, the Russian Ambassador, was residing at Madrid, on friendly terms with Murat, and was to the habit of listening to his schemes of war. He was a diplomatist, and one natural result of his neutral position, which, made him, on more than one occasion, an excellent and valuable counsellor. In the following story the secret of the success of a plan of his proposing, affords also a case of as rare youthful heroism, as ever fell to the lot of adventurous boyhood.

Observing, as they sat together one evening, that Murat appeared perplexed, he inquired the reason.

A shade passed over the dark countenance of Murat as he replied, "I am indeed perplexed, and this time the evil is beyond your reach."

"You are not so sure of that," replied the lively Russian, taking his segar out of his mouth. "tell me what is the matter."

"The Duke of Berg," as Murat was called in Italy, from his extreme love of dress, used unconsciously in his moments of excitement.

"I am indeed perplexed!" repeated he. "The fact is, that I have important despatches to send to General Junot, at Lisbon, and the difficulties which lie in my way are, I fear, insurmountable. All the roads, canal and small, and even the woods, are filled with Spanish troops, or, what is worse, with marauders! Something, I see in my pleasant estate of 'Gemmelli' a papers, and yet, my not doing so, may cause our common ruin at Paris."

The Russian Ambassador put his segar in his mouth again, and fell into a fit of musing. Murat gazed in silence upon his face, as it reclined back on the wall by the light of the pair of tallow candles. Suddenly he saw the wide mouth open.

"I have it! I have it! the matter is out-flung in the world. Admiral Siniavin, our Admiral, is in the port of Lisbon. Send me one of the bravest and sharpest, in your suite, or your French Lancers. He shall put on a Russian uniform, I will give him despatches for the Admiral; you can give him your instructions for the French Admiral verbally, and I will answer for it that all will be right, even though he should be taken prisoner twenty times between this and Lisbon. The Spanish army is too ignorant to preserve the Russian neutrality, to make a moment's out of mine a source of disagreement with my country.

Murat, though somewhat doubtful, liked the scheme. Seizing pen and ink, he wrote as follows to Rostoski, the commandant-in-chief of the Polish troops who had joined the French army.

"Despatches of moment are to be immediately forwarded to General Junot at Lisbon. Select for that purpose an intelligent and courageous young man from your troops, the best you have, and send him to me.

MURAT."

Two days after, a youth presented himself before Murat; he was one of the Polish contingent decided he would answer with his life. He was but eighteen years old, and named Leckinski. Murat was but a little astonished to find the youth, anxious the utmost eagerness to undertake this expedition, one of no common peril, for, if discovered by the Spaniards, his fate would be certain death. He listened with a smile to all anticipations of danger and difficulty, and said, with a bow

"If your Imperial highness will give me my orders, I pledge myself to execute the mission. I am deeply grateful to my commander for having chosen my fleet-wing my companion. There was not one who was not emulous of the distinction."

Murat spoke favorably of the young Pole's courage and intelligence. He gave him his verbal instructions, Baron Strogonoff supplied him with a bundle of unimportant messages to Admiral Siniavin. The young man was equipped in a Russian uniform, and set out for Portugal on horseback.

During the first two days he pursued his course without molestation; but, on the afternoon of the third day, he was surrounded by a party of Spanish troops, who questioned and threatened him, and ordered him before the general in command of the military force of the district. His name was Catanzo.

Leckinski knew perfectly well that he was lost if suspected to be an adherent of the French. Consequently, he answered all questions evasively, and would not to utter a syllable of French, but to confine himself entirely to Russian and German, which languages he spoke with facility. The angry interrogations of the troops who conducted him to Catanzo, sufficiently convinced him of the safe that would await him if his real character and destination were made known. The horrible death of General Rena, who only a few weeks previously, had perished miserably, on the other edifice than that of attempting to join Junot, might well have shaken his fortitude.

"Who are you?" asked the Spanish General in French.

Leckinski looked at his interrogator, and replied in German, "I do not understand."

General Catanzo understood German; but not wishing to occupy his own time with that business he called one of the officers of his staff and gave the matter over to him. The examination was continued. The young Pole gave his answers alternately in Russian and in German, keeping himself most cautiously on his guard against dropping a single word of French. He had to be very part to play, for he was narrowly watched by a corps of fierce Spaniards, thirsting for his blood, and betray ing a single expression that he might be Italy guilty; that was declared to be in the employ of the French.

The furious excitement was increased, and his safety much endangered by a circumstance which now occurred. An aid-de-camp of Catanzo, who had been at one time in the service of the French, exclaimed, "I do not understand, sacre!"

"Sacre!" cried the interpreter, in French, "the fellow says he takes on, and he would like to see the whole nation united as one man, that he might annihilate it at a single blow."

Other officers, who were present, the eyes of the whole assembly attentively watched the prisoner's countenance, to see what effect would be produced by this new trick, or rather snare. He stood perfectly unmoved.

"Gentlemen," said General Catanzo, "it appears to me that there is no ground of suspicion against this young man, and therefore he must be set at liberty and allowed to pursue his journey immediately."

Accordingly, his arms and his passport were returned to him, and he was ordered to march on, passing through a series of trains which required almost superhuman fortitude and presence of mind, before he was actually out of the city. Leckinski, however, preserved his countenance, and walked slowly and calmly in Lisbon, but, when he had fairly gained the fortress of Junot, he ran with the speed of a deer, and was soon safely within the walls.

His young and handsome wife was sitting on a yellow cushion, playing the guitar.

"Rosita," said he, "I think, since I am a French spy, but he pretends to be in the Russian service, that may be but a pretext, nevertheless we have not yet been able to muster horse enough to set off. Woman's art will sometimes avail where man's sagacity has failed; come with me to the guard-house."

In that country of ruthless wiles, duennas and intrigues, Rosita loved her husband. Her guitar was quickly laid aside, the yellow cushion thrown away, her mantilla thrown over her black hair, and, this time the evil is beyond your reach."

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MURAT."

For Tea Drinkers.

THE TEA-FAIRY.
A Chinese Legend.

VERSIFIED TRANSLATED FROM ANTIPATRON.
BY MRS. E. F. ELLET.

An ancient chronicle, written long before barbarous foreign nations had penetrated into the celestial empire, tells us of one who otherwards became famous in Chinese history. My father—I begins abruptly, and we shall imitate the simplicity of the chronicle, giving it in the very words—lived on a little estate upon the Yellow River. Two only reminded of all his children, my sister and myself. When I reflect how little care or pains were bestowed on my education, I marvel I did not grow up a barbarian. My father was too much absorbed in the pursuits of learning, and left to the elders of his family. His condition may be imagined, when it is known that, at his death, he left an encyclopedia of his own compiling—not so fewer than a hundred volumes. My sister and I were of very different characters; I loved an active life, she was fond of repose. She was a beauty as many of our family had been; and celebrated for a singularly long, delicate white nail on the little finger of her left hand. As this also grew, her reputation as a belle increased, and suitors flocked around her.

I had reached my eighteenth year, and had learned to travel and see something of the world. My father dominated me for this purpose, with many earnest counsels, and I, on my part, meant to be wiser

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HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1847.

TERMS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MARSH GRAHAM. Shall be happy to hear from you occasionally.

THE SOWER AND THE REAPER. We by no means deem our paying Lowell a number, as this poem might pass muster, only "If love his wept—how full," is not good grammar. We a summer allow such errors to pass, but generally they are fatal to a piece that otherwise shines.

TRUE LOVE PERSISTS. The po-m is very pretty, and is accepted. The accompanying poem is not fit to print in its present form, but is also accepted. We can rather decide for about the verses quoted above—if we remember right, they were not accepted positively.

TO ANNIE. J. R. H. must send us his full name. We require it as a guarantee of originality.

SCRIBER. Our friend is right. *He* has such hot weather as we have had, we cannot ask its owners in praise of Summer. Let him write us an ode to beautiful Autumn, or sing the "*varied* year."

LAY MAN KANE. There are one [illegible] hits in this essay; but it is rather too heavy.

H. M.'s pieces are received, but not yet examined.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters who wish to receive the Saturday Post may try to us, will please remember that the law relative to Post Office Drafts, went out of operation upon the first of this month. To old pieces of bank warning the money direct to us, will henceforward have to be inserted in.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The news from the seat of war is, as usual, very uncertain, and contradictory. It-ott was to have marched forward on the 7th, if he was not to march forward at all. Santa Anna, who but a few weeks ago was the great obstacle (to believe the Washington letter writers), is a very decided by a large portion of the Mexican people, is now the friend of peace; while Congress and the people are determined upon war till death—or—et. "Will they, they cowards their banners." Poor Santa Anna is then coming quite into favor again with the letter writers, and we expect to see but so long a propo-ition that his "forty legs" be sent back to him—perhaps this will contain some articles of the treaty "that never is, but, always to be" made.

Our readers well note a strange "rock and bull" story (as it seems to us) in another column, to the effect that despatches between Scott and Santa Anna have been intercepted by the Mexicans and opened—that Santa Anna therein promises to withdraw his troops, &c., &c., which promise has made a great sensation at the Mexican Capital—that Santa Anna alleges, however, it is all a ruse to deceive Scott, &c. Now, this story we hate for there is no telling what a Mexican leader may not do, but, if it is so, it is one of the most cute *ex* developments of a most curiously developed war. At present, however, we do not believe a word of it.

The New York Sun has received private de spatches from the city of Mexico, as late as July 30th. From this source we learn that the American prisoners are occasionally seen in public, are fully clothed, and that they are treated as fellow-men. That Santa Anna exercises dictatorial powers, that there are at least 15,000 men collected for the protence of the city, that few arms are scarce, but clothes and swords abundant, and that they have thirty-two pieces of heavy cannon for the forts at Pinon.

That they are eating cannon daily. That pots and kettles are being made from old copper, old bells, and even buttons are eagerly seized by Santa Anna for the supply of the foundry. That he has closed all the foundry to prevent the casting of the gun metal, which are principally An ricans and Englishmen. That two companies of the U. S. Dragoons are employed at Puebla. That the fact is correct Gabaldie. And that it will mount sixty guns, while so many more can be planted efficiently on the adjoining hills, that Scott only occupies just enough to enable Santa Anna to have them cast—that he has only moreover, that are of all these preparations for defence. Santa Anna is throwing up an anchor to windward—battling preparations for a rainy day. It would that he is not laying hands and necks, granting leases of mines and mints, and collecting millions of specie, a large portion of which is to be sent to England for the private account. Every British steamer from Vera Cruz or Tampico, it is alleged, is conveying some of his specie to a place of safe keeping in England.

Still more singular news is furnished by this "private despatch" of the Post. It says that General Pinzon, the Ex-President of Mexico, has left Havana for Vera Cruz, and that word has been sent to the American commandant at Vera Cruz to arrest him immediately upon his arrival, which, also, may be true—but, if it be true, is very strange, and unmeaning, as we said before, that there is no guessing what a Mexican leader will do.

To sum up the whole matter before, in our mind, we consider the aspect of affairs at the present writing, to be very favorable.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news from Europe, which was brought by the steamship Cambria, is rather more important than usual. There has been another decline in breadstuffs, the extent of which may be seen by the following table —

The prices of Breadstuffs in Liverpool

	July 23.	August 3.
	Per Bushel.	Per Bushel.
American wheat	7s 4 to 8s 4	7s 4 to 8s 4
Indian corn	30 6 a 31 6	29 6 a 30 6
Indian meal	21 0 a 21 6	14 0 a 15 0
Western flour	26 6 a 28 0	27 6 a 27 6

The last and greatest fall of prices, at Liverpool, was on the 2d and 4th of August (i.e. the commencement of the month).

In the cotton market there had been a slight decline, but the market had recovered itself before the departure of the Cambria, and prices stood as they did previously.

In some of the manufacturing towns there is a slight improvement in trade, caused principally by the receipts of American orders. Generally speaking, however, the commercial world is dull.

The reports of the harvest in England and Ireland are of the most encouraging character. The wheat crops promised to be plentiful and sound; the potato crops are very comfortable. It is admitted, however, that the disease has appeared in some parts.

A considerable conspiracy, of the most atrocious character, it will be seen, has been discovered at Rome. The object of the conspirators, who amounted to several hundreds in number, was to massacre the cardinals assembled in Conclave at Rome, and the Pope. Cardinals, or exalted civil and military officers, have been condemned to have been executed.

Six forts still remain unsettled in Greece, and the minor rioting against between Rome and Circassia is still going on. India also promises to give its British masters a little more trouble. The four great powers of the earth, England, France, Russia and the United States, seem to have their hands full with their refractory pupils, Chine and India, Algiers, Circassia and Mexico.

NAUGHTY AND UNDIGNIFIED.

They had quite a serious time in Gotham on Sunday week. Mr. Lectrigan, agent to the French consumer, who if it only charitable to suppose is a stark-naked gentleman, endeavored to use the face to the soldier of the Cemetery and Daguerre as a [illegible]. Col. Webb, not relishing the compliment, struck the Frenchman over the head with his cane. The parties were soon separated. Verdict, the aggressor is insane.

NO FRUIT.

The Flushing, Long Island, Journal says, that there is an almost total failure of the crop of apples and pears in that quarter. What apples there are on the trees will scarcely be worth the picking.

THINGS IN ENGLAND.

The proprietor of the New York Herald, in his last letter from England, says —

The elections are progressing with great spirit all over England. It is now admitted and settled that the Whigs of Commons will have much increased power in the next parliament. The Tories have been defeated for the last two hundred years—perhaps since the Long Parliament. In spite of the Duke of Wellington's influence, or of the aristocracy of all kinds, a large majority of the Commons, of the cities radical members, have been returned. It is now said that with the new Commons, and with neither Russell, Peel, nor any of their colleagues in the cabinet, the Queen will be able to form a cabinet of her choice, and, coupled with the recent repeal of the corn laws, will be satisfactory to the Irish, settled, in Italy and in Germany, begins to open men's minds to some remarkable events before the end of the year. Louis Philippe is the first European—who can tell which? The most popular man in England, or in Europe, is decidedly the Pope, Pius IX. Only think of the.

Mr. Bennett has such a habit of exaggeration, that he is not the best authority in political matters; but the late elections have been undoubtedly unexpectedly favorable to the Free Trade party, which, in England, is the party of the great Manufacturers, the capitalists, the middle classes, and, to a certain extent, the people against the Agriculture interest and the nobility. It looks a little singular, at first sight, that the Free Traders of England should be, to a great extent, the same classes which in this country are opposed to Free Trade. But a moment's thought will explain the whole matter. It is supposed that the manufacturers of England are moderate all our manufacturers, therefore the former advocate free competition, and the latter oppose it; while the popular cry against the Corn laws is based on that our Agriculturists can undersell them; therefore they are in favor of Protection, while the capitalists, &c., are in favor of free trade in this country to send among the Agriculturists. So, it appears, there are still some selfish motives left in the world to "a few more left," as the Rover Stray Man says.

But, coming back to Mr. Bennett's letter, we have the following remarks upon the Duke of Wellington in England. The British Aristocracy learned a lesson from the first one, which they will never forget. It grew out of the Reform Bill. England nobility always hold on to their privileges until they foresee that they must ultimately yield them; and then, they make a virtue of the necessity, in that at the right time, give up, as a kind of favor, what in a few years they would otherwise be compelled to yield as a right. A Reform parliament in England shortly after the passage of the Anti-Corn Law Bill, gave to, the other day, the Duke of Wellington a present, and on that occasion. The bill has passed the House, and was before the Peers. The Peers did not wish to pass it, but were in a state of great perplexity; we will honor Russell's position, for others, foreseeing is it the commencement of a long train of similar attacks upon their order, thought it best to give up gracefully, and to save what they could. Some of the leaders of the people have passed this bill, and it is demanded by the public sentiment of the country. It is my opinion that the bill before the Lords will be passed by a large majority.

LORD PALMERSTON.

We have already had occasion to speak of chronicling some absurd and foolish allusions of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, towards the United States, in a speech given at Edinburgh, in which he made some remarks of a very different character, made since by him in the House of Commons.

Shortly before the meeting of Parliament, Mr. Sotheries (a very appropriate name), moved an address to Her Majesty "that she will be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before this House a copy of the letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, and to the Governor of Texas in fond and money of the Legislature and citizens of the United States of America for the relief of the people of Ireland, and for the people of America for the relief of that country, one committee having raised a sum of not less than £100,000, and another of £20,000." The letter to which these large contributions were converted into food and transmitted to Ireland was also matter of surprise to the people of England, and Lord Clarendon having read extracts from several letters received from various parts of the United States, to show the generous spirit in which the relief committees of the American people were conducted, proceeded to remark in the most friendly and grateful manner upon the liberality displayed by them.

After Mr Sotheries had concluded, Mr. Bowen endorsed the opportunity to give utterance to similar sentiments, and then Lord Palmerston rose and said —

I have very great pleasure in acquiescing in and supporting the motion of my honorable friend. The only regret I can feel on the occasion is, that although the despatch for which he has moved expresses in strong terms the feelings of Her Majesty government and the nation upon the occasion, it cannot animate the whole of the British nation, still I am sensible that no terms of words could be employed by me could adequately convey the feelings of thankfulness and admiration which I have felt for the liberality with which the United States have exerted amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

* * * * * * *

I agree with my honorable friend that transactions of this nature are calculated in the strongest manner those ties which ought to unite the United States and this country, and which, I trust, ought not to be lost sight of—that while on the one hand acts of generosity such as these bind and cheer the affections of those upon whom they have been conferred, on the other hand they do honor to the very exercise which accompanies them of good and kindly feelings, to increase the affection of those who have been the authors of those generous acts. And therefore, it is, both in regard to the motives which these actions proclaim in America, and the hopes to think that whatever may have been the sufferings and calamities which gave rise to these acts, still the words they will so far have been attended with happy results that they have afforded us our lesson, and taught us a lesson that will never be forgotten by us as long as we remain a nation.

Lord Morpeth, so well known for his liberal sentiments and advocacy of the rights of the poorest classes, then rose and expressed similar sentiments, and the motion was agreed to. We give place in these proceedings with pleasure, as they will have some effect to neutralize the just indignation which the rude conduct of Lord Palmerston, in relation to debtor States, was calculated to call forth in this country.

A CURIOUS FACT.

The Liverpool Times contains a fact relative to the Oregon Negotiation, which was brought to light at the late elections in Glasgow. It says that Mr. Macgregor, one of the board of trade, one of the cabinet, stated that at the time the British Ambassador at Washington, the Hon. Mr. Pakenham, received the proposition from the American government to settle the boundary of Oregon, he (Mr. Pakenham) received instructions from the British government to offer to settle a letter to Mr McGregor, in which he strongly deprecated Mr. Pakenham's conduct, which, if persisted in, would result in war, and which, to a certainty, embroiled the countries, and suggested an equitable compromise, taking the 49th parallel as the basis of an arrangement. Mr. Pakenham was actuated by the men of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo who in the meantime had the treaty ratified by the cabinet, privileged, and in manufactured like for at least twenty years. The Duke of Wellington, by his energy and breaking a vow of secession, called forth to be come acquainted with our fellow-citizens, by changing our purpose, and that of all the world, when, in the person of the Colonies the people of the United States have been, unfettered (if the does which have been so long and foolishly frank) with perfect and bad taste, many of them, with the most liberal and warm hearted, cordial and pleasant of a constant kind with every one of the people of England, and of

United States SATURDAY POST.

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Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

FURTHER DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

By the arrival of the Cambria, at Boston, we have Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. The following is a summary of the European news:—

Flour has fallen to 27s a 27s. 6d., and Indian corn to 25s a 30s.

Parliament has been dissolved, and the new elections are proceeding vigorously. So far as the returns have been received, they are favorable to the free trade party. In the Parliament recently dissolved, the Protectionists formed nearly one fourth of the whole number, and the Peel party were of almost equal strength; whereas up to this period of the election proceedings, the Liberal party form three fifths of the number, the other parties consisting respectively of one fifth. The numbers of the three parties, up to this time, are as follows:—Liberals, 189; Peelites, 62; Protectionists, 58. Lord John Russel was returned at the head of the poll for the city of London. Baron Rothschild and Mr Pattison were also returned. Sir Robert Peel is returned for Tamworth. Mr. Macaulay has been rejected for Edinburgh. Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist, is returned for Nottingham, and W. J. Fox for Oldham, in place of Mr. Fielden. Mr. Roebuck is defeated at Bath, and Sir J. Hobhouse, a cabinet minister, is also defeated. George Thompson, the abolitionist, is returned for the Tower Hamlets. Lord G. Bentinck, Milner Gibson and Mr. Bright, are again returned. These are a few of the most important elections and changes.

The prospects of the harvest continue unexceptionably encouraging, and everywhere promises a most abundant yield. It has already commenced in several of the southern counties. The crops of wheat, oats and barley, are unusually healthy, and the potato crop notwithstanding all that has been said about the re-appearance of the rot, is affected to a very insignificant extent.

Reports from Ireland are equally glowing, and famine and disease are rapidly vanishing. The accessions of the prelacy priesthood gentry of the country to the old Ireland party are large, and the weekly contributions steadily increase. It is expected that a large proportion of Repealers will be returned to the Imperial Parliament, at the election.

Several heavy failures have occurred in the corn trade, and many others of a serious character are apprehended. The Cork Examiner mentions the failure of six houses at Limerick, whose united liabilities amount to £300,000.

A distinguished literary amateur performance for the benefit of that child of genius, Leigh Hunt, was given in Liverpool on Wednesday last. The principal characters were borne by Charles Dickens, Douglass Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Cruikshank, Foster and Leech.

Popular feeling has become more tranquil in France. The King was well received by the people on the celebration of the glorious three days.

Several sanguinary battles have been fought between the Russians and Circassians. The former having been defeated with considerable loss.

Switzerland is threatened with revolution. The Sonder, a band, or Catholic league, have armed themselves, but they are likely to be suppressed.

Mr. Walter, the celebrated proprietor of the London Times, is dead.

Some of the London papers state it quite certain that Jenny Lind is to do the connubial at the end of the year, with a gentleman who turns out to be a relative of Mrs. Grote, not of Mr. Grote, as was stated.

The Western Virginia Land Company is favorably spoken of in some of the English papers.

The Queen and Albert were to start for Scotland on the 9th inst.

On Monday, one hundred and fifteen ships entered the port of London, the whole of which were, with few trifling exceptions, either partially or wholly laden with grain and provisions.

The accounts of the harvest received in Paris from all the departments of France, and from Spain, Portugal, Italy and Africa, are of the most favorable description.

Fifteen vessels loaded with Indian corn, which is now a mere drug in the market, arrived in port since our last, an interval of three days.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The London Atlas, speaking of the reported marriage of the Duke of Wellington and Miss Burdett Coutts, says—"There is no longer any doubt that the preliminary arrangements are nearly completed."

In some of the manufacturing towns there is a slight improvement in trade, caused principally by the receipt of American orders. Generally speaking, however, trade remains inactive.

IRELAND.

The week's rent at the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on the 19th, was announced to be £70 19s. 4d. On the succeeding weekly meeting it amounted to £60. Mr. Collett, the late member and present candidate for Athlone, was present, and with Mr. Morgan and John O'Connell, addressed the meeting. All the speakers expressed a confidence that the repeal movement would regain strength, and that the next Parliament would grant a repeal of the Union.

An immense number of tenantry have been evicted at Charleville on the Earl of Cork's estate, and it was represented to have been effected under circumstances of considerable harshness. This, however, has been contradicted, and although no acts of cruelty have been perpetrated by the agent, still the eviction of the tenantry seems to have been on a large scale.

The remains of Mr. O'Connell having been brought by way of France to Southampton, were carried by railroad to London, and thence transferred to Chester, where they arrived on Monday evening, and were laid in the Roman Catholic chapel of that city. Mr. Gardner, of Chester, had received orders to make a new coffin, as that in which the body was encased, and which was made at Genoa, was of rather common workmanship. High mass was celebrated in the chapel on Sunday, and in the evening a procession accompanied the remains to the railway station. On Monday, the 2d, they were placed on board a steamer specially engaged, and by it conveyed to Dublin. The funeral was to take place on the 5th of August.

FRANCE.

The Peers of France have completed their vindication of the law against the corruption of M. Teste, M. Pellapra, who has been condemned to the payment of a fine of 10,000 francs, and the forfeiture of his civil rights.

Reiterated attacks have been made upon other members of the cabinet, who are charged with corrupt acts, one of which is made the subject of an action for libel; and so serious had popular discontent become, that it was apprehended some general disturbance would break out on the celebration of the *fetes* of the revolution of July. All, however, passed off quietly.

Marshal Soult is to retire from the cabinet on the ground of age, and it is now settled that General Bugeaud will undertake the Ministry of War.

BELGIUM.

It is stated that King Leopold has abandoned all thoughts of abdicating the crown. Louis Philippe and his daughter hope, according to the opinion of his medical attendants, that the mild influence of autumn, joined to the efforts of the faculty, will, in restoring health to the body, operate a happy change in the state of the royal patient.

ITALY.

Italy has furnished to the world a singular exhibition of the crooked policy of despotism working by its old tools, the Jesuits. A *fete* was to be celebrated at Rome on the 17th inst., in honor of the amnesty proclaimed to political prisoners at the accession of Pius IX. When the populace were assembled to witness the display of fireworks in the public square, it was arranged by a band of conspirators, including many persons of rank in the army and government, that parties, duly instructed, should commence an attack upon the soldiery, which would furnish a pretext for a general massacre, in which the popular leaders would be especially marked, and the tumult thus created would justify the removal of Pius, or the withdrawal of the administration of government from his control. The unwarrantable entrance of Austrian troops into the kingdom, at remote points, on the day fixed for the massacre, and the discovery of other proofs and parties to the plot, place it beyond a doubt that this was a preconcerted plan. Several of the chiefs including the Governor of Rome, have been proscribed and but for the influence of the popular leaders, would have fallen victims to the fury of the people. The national guard at once organized themselves, and this untoward event may prove the precursor of the re-establishment of the nationality of Italy.

The new Secretary of State, Cardinal Ferretti, has protested against the occupation of the papal territory by the Austrian troops, and the interference of that government in the internal affairs of the Roman States.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain having left Madrid for her summer residence at St. Ildefonso, her consort, contrary to her expressed wishes, manifested so strong a determination to take possession of the vacated palace at the capital as to render it necessary for the Minister of War to forbid his entrance. He gratified himself by riding into Madrid daily. The welfare of the kingdom renders it imperative that this unhappy state of things should be terminated.

PORTUGAL.

In Portugal all remained quiet when Col. Wylde left Lisbon by the Iberia steamer, which has brought intelligence from Oporto to the 21st ult; letters of that date have subsequently been received from Lisbon, where Marshal Saldanha was shortly expected. The formation of the new ministry proceeded slowly.

TURKEY.

It is stated that though the Porte had not approved the decision of Prince Metternich, with respect to the difference existing between Turkey and Greece, the Ambassadors of the five Powers intended jointly to impress upon the Divan the necessity of acceding to it, and it was believed that the question would be speedily and finally adjusted.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

The Augsburgh Gazette states that on the 8th of June a terrible combat took place between a Russian division, commanded by General Depiski, and the mountaineers, under the orders of Mohammed Juba. Nearly 5,000 fell on the field, neither party claiming the victory. The Circassians are greatly in want of powder, paying, it is said, 300 Turkish piastres the pound for it.

The cholera has broken out in the Caucasus, and rages in the very theatre of the war.

CHINA.

The state of affairs in China was still unsatisfactory. Up to the 23d of May, when the last accounts left Canton, all business remained suspended, and fresh disturbances were anticipated. The mob had menaced the Governor, Keying, for his recent concessions to foreigners, and threatened to burn his palace if he attempted to give effect to the terms of the late treaty; especially in so far as regarded a concession to the English of adequate land for dwellings, warehouses, &c., on the Honan side of the river, a site for the erection of a church in the vicinity of the present factories, and space for the formation of a cemetery at Whampoa. Mr. Pope, who had been appointed to inspect the grounds for those purposes, had been obliged to abandon the attempt. Under these circumstances, a fresh expedition against Canton was expected. The Pluto was stationed opposite the British factory, and the Scout was ordered to approach as near as possible to the city.

INDIA.

From Madras, June 2, information had been received of a fresh breaking out of insurrection in Goomsoor. The substance of it is simply, that Chokra Bisshye has managed somehow to muster a force of 5,000 strong, at the head of which he has perpetrated several outrages, and that the sacrifice of four hundred victims has been made by some of the hill tribes, as a proof of their sincere resolution to stand by this arch revolter. Colonels Dyce and Campbell are represented as preparing all the counteractive measures that the emergency allowed of. With this exception, India remains tranquil.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4., 11 o'clock A. M.—The Corn Market—Best Western Canal Flour 27s to 27s. 6d. per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore, warranted sweet, 26s. to 26s. 6d.; sour 21s. to 23s. Richmond and Alexandria, 25s. to 26s.; New Orleans and Ohio 23s. to 25s.

United States wheat, white and mixed 8s. to 9s. 6d. per 70 lbs.; red 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. Oats per 45 lbs., 3s. to 3s. 4d. Barley per 60 lbs., 4s. to 5s. Rye per 480 lbs., 30s. to 31s. Peas per 504 lbs., 30s. to 40s. Indian Corn, round 29s. to 30s. per qr.; unsound and heated 20s to 24s. Indian Corn Meal 14s. per brl. Some parcels of Indian Corn which had been slightly heated but restored, were yesterday sold by auction at 25s. per qr., and some Western Canal Flour at 21s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per brl., but the transactions were generally unimportant.

The above is the result of yesterday's market, and shows a serious decline in breadstuffs. A panic has decidedly taken place, accelerated by the gradual downward tendency of the late London markets, the highly favorable state of the home crops, and the stiffness of the money market.

Cotton Market—Fair Upland Cotton 7½d. per lb.; Mobile, middling 6¾ to 6½; good fair 7¾; fine 7¾ to 8; Alabama and Tennessee, middling 6¾ to 6½; New Orleans, middling 6¾ to 7; good fair 7¾ to 8; fine 8¾ to 9; bowed Georgia, middling 6¾ to 6½; good fine 7¾ to 7¾, fine 7¾; Sea Island, middling 10 to 13; good fair 15 to 17; fine 20 to 24.

Tobacco—Leaf faded 2d. per lb in bond; middling 4d.; fine 5d.; stemmed, sound, 6d.; Kentucky stemmed 5d.; manufactured, 5d. to 9d.

Rice—Carolina dressed, first quality 21s. to 23s., second quality 20s. to 21s. 6d.

Hemp—Dew rotted £28 to £31; hackled £30 to £31.

Items of News.

SHEEP.—It is stated that there are one hundred thousand sheep in Addison county, Vermont, which must be driven to other sections of the country to be wintered or slaughtered. The deficiency of the crop of hay and the ravages of the grasshoppers have caused a scarcity of food.

WHAT IT IS WORTH.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, of the 11th inst. says:—"Farmers' and Merchants' Bank paper, we understand, has declined to eighty cents on the dollar. The statement of its condition has not made its appearance, and we have ceased to expect it."

TELEGRAPH TO CINCINNATI.—The indefatigable Henry O'Reilly has completed the telegraph to Cincinnati. Messages dated Louisville, August 20, went through to Boston! What annihilation of space. The post holes have been dug half way to Louisville beyond Cincinnati.

A GOOD ONE.—A little ebony applied to a grocer, a few days ago, in the name of her mistress, for a sample of cheese. The article was given, and in a few moments the darky returned with "Missus say berry good cheese, and tank you for send *two more samples!*"

POLICE LITERATURE.—A man was returned on the record of the night watch in Baltimore, for "*a beating his wife.*" He had doubtless been *abusing* her. Another was accused of "attempting to *be at* his wife." It was intended that he threatened to *beat* her.

WATER CURE IN ENGLAND.—The Hydropathic method of treating disease is attracting great attention in Great Britain, as well as our own country. Men of high reputation for scientific research, are giving it a thoughtful examination.

PLUNDERING THE DEAD.—A German volunteer who lately returned to Chicago, from the war, makes his boast that he made $300 during a campaign of a few months, by plundering the bodies of Mexicans who had fallen in battle.

WAR BOUNTY SCRIP.—We learn that the Secretary and Register of the Treasury have decided that for every successive transfer or assignment of the $100 war bounty scrip, there must be a new issue to the assignee.

QUEER DIVIDEND.—The first dividend of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Steam Factory, was paid at the office of the agent on the 16th instant, in the form of a Dress Pattern! to each stockholder.

QUEER LAW.—In a trial in reference to an estray in Ohio, a justice nonsuited the plaintiff by deciding that a red cow was not included by the statute which spoke of black, or neat cattle.

SUICIDE OF A FANATIC.—A resident at Nashua, N. H., named Atwood, an infatuated and almost infuriate victim of the Miller delusion, attempted to kill himself, and has probably succeeded.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—There was a large meeting at Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday week, to take into consideration measures for the more speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal.

SPECIE DRAIN.—The drain on the New York banks for specie the last few days has been very great. Over four millions of dollars is piled up in the Sub-Treasury in that city.

NEW PRESS AT WASHINGTON.—We understand that it is in contemplation to establish a press at Washington, which shall represent ultra southern views on the subject of slavery.

WHITE SLAVES IN MISSOURI.—The story that two white vagrants were recently *sold* in St. Louis, is not exactly correct. They were *hired out* for six months, as the law provides.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AHEAD.—The Governor and Council of New Hampshire, have appointed Thursday, Nov. 25th, as the day of annual Thanksgiving in that State.

NEW YORK BANKS.—The circulation of all the Banks of the State of New York, amounted on the first instant, to $25,096,083, and the specie on hand to $11,983,124.

PENALTY OF STEAMBOAT OWNERS.—The owners of the Chesapeake have been fined $300 at Cincinnati for neglecting to provide the vessel with life boats.

HEAVY CLEARANCES.—Eighteen vessels were cleared on the 12th, at New Orleans, with 7,217 bales of cotton, and 1,152 hogsheads of tobacco.

OMNIBUS FARE.—Some of the omnibus lines in New York are about to reduce their fare from sixpence to three cents.

ELOPEMENT.—A clergyman of Virginia has eloped with a young girl, leaving his wife and children behind.

The Essayist.

ARTIFICIAL WATER POWER.

A correspondent sends us the following remarks, upon an article entitled "Artificial Water Power," published some weeks ago in the Post. Our correspondent is right, and we should not have published the article in question, had we taken time to consider its philosophy. We do not, however, regret doing it, as the present article may have an effect to stamp upon the minds of our readers, the truth that "No Machine can Create Power."

NO MACHINE CREATES POWER

This solid truth, when first I found it, in one of the plainest and best philosophical works, suddenly put an end to my mind's labor for the purpose of inventing what is understood by "Perpetual Motion." Though I was only a boy, I studied with intense anxiety, and frequently arrived at what I thought a good plan. Upon experimenting on its principles, however, the result invariably was that the machine would for some reason stop, and you may therefore imagine, that it was a relief to become acquainted with this certain mechanical rule, "No Machine Creates Power." In the Saturday Evening Post of the 14th inst., however, I see that there are people still laboring under the mistake that machines do create power, (from the article entitled "Artificial Water Power"), and pretend to raise a quantity of water to a certain height, by process of machinery, with two men's power, which in descending the same height, and in as much time, will be so well turned to purpose as to equal eight horse power. The inventor of this machine, if he is successful enough to accomplish what he advances, is certainly lucky enough to be the inventor of a "Perpetual Motion." Since it needs but one-fourth the horse power, as the "original power," which produces thirty-two times its own force. Taking power from the water wheel to work the pumps spoken of, will still leave 7½ horse power clear gain; to say nothing of friction in machinery which at a reasonable allowance takes one-third of the whole power; that is, in a three horse power machine, it is proper to calculate one horse to turn the machine, while two furnish power to overcome the labor.

Now, as the invention alluded to tends to set many a mechanical genius at work, it would be well that you, Messrs. Editors, should tell them all, that "No Machine Creates Power," as this may cause them to think once more before going to expense and experimenting; if then they see their plans clear of books and hindrances, so as to be encouraged to try their luck, and if any one should really succeed in making something like the machine described, I will see it, though it be two hundred miles travel.

There is also a mistake current in regard to the fly wheel, which is employed for the purpose of condensing an uneveness of power or motion; it does never create power, though there be thousands to say it does. I have indeed heard men say, "A large fly wheel creates a greater power," and have since seen fly wheels requiring three to four horse power to keep them in motion, while, according to those false notions, such ought to run by their own inclination.

LATENT HEAT.

The following article continues the series, upon the subject of Latent Heat. It is by the author of the essay we published in our last, and seems a winding up of the subject for the present.

It has been proved by numerous experiments, some of which I have previously mentioned, that bodies require very different quantities of heat in attaining the same temperature. This curious fact was first noticed by Dr. Black, who endeavored to account for it by supposing that part of the heat was chemically combined, while the remaining portion only produced the ordinary effects of heat. The relative amount of heat thus required, he termed their *specific heat*, and it has been admitted as a reason why bodies have such different specific heat, that their affinities, or *capacities* for heat are various; the body having the greatest capacity requiring a larger amount to raise its temperature, and in cooling giving out a proportional greater quantity.

If a number of bodies of unequal temperature be brought together the equilibrium will soon be restored and the heat divided among them in exact proportion to their several capacities. This capacity for heat having such an important influence in regulating the temperature of bodies, it might be suspected *a priori* that their temperatures might be altered simply by increasing or diminishing their capacities. Numerous examples proving that this is the fact may be shown: thus a mixture of snow and salt produces intense cold, solely by an increased capacity of the mixture for heat. On the contrary, a mixture of oil vitriol and water, having less capacity than the two before being mixed, rises considerably in temperature; the same effect is produced by hammering a piece of iron, or compressing air suddenly, heat being evolved in both cases.

It may happen, that a body shall lose or gain heat, in exact proportion as its capacity for it is changed; in such a case the temperature remains the same, notwithstanding the body is actually parting with or receiving heat. This is the case in the liquifaction of ice and the vaporization of water, it is by these and similar instances that the doctrine of latent heat has been apparently confirmed.

It will be perceived, however, that the results mentioned arise merely from a change of capacity, and that heat is in no case rendered latent.

The above explanation, originally suggested by Dr. Irvine, and more recently by Dr. F. Bache, in my opinion completely overturns the theory of Dr. Black. If there are objections to it, I should be glad to see them pointed out by some of your numerous correspondents.

It will be observed that I have purposely avoided all controversy respecting the nature of heat, and have used the term in a conventional manner, as implying the idea of a material substance, without at all meaning to assert its actual existence.

THE LABORING CLASSES OF THE OLD WORLD.

Few people are aware in this land of plenty, (we had almost added *peace*,) of the actual condition of the peasantry—the laboring men—"the hewers of wood and drawers of water"—in the old world. In England the condition of the laboring man is indeed lamentable. The stocking weavers of Nottingham work from ten to sixteen hours per day, and receive from four to five shillings sterling per week. They are compelled to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and salt. Wages in Ireland average for a day laborer, from nine to twelve cents per day. The peasantry of Austria are degraded to vassalage, and they labor throughout the year for the aristocracy, who are the principal landed proprietors. In Norway, the ordinary food of the laboring classes is bread and gruel. Meat is a great luxury, and is rarely seen on the tables of the peasantry. The dress of the laborer is regulated by law in Sweden, and their food consists of hard bread, dried fish without gruel, and without meat. The nobles of Hungary hold the land, and the laborers are reduced almost to the condition of serfs. They are compelled to keep in repair all bridges and highways, and forced to donate the produce of their scanty tillage to the church, and one-ninth to the lord under whom they hold. Cabbage and potatoes supply the food of the ordinary workmen in Poland. Here wretchedness is universal. Sometimes they partake of black bread and soup, but very rarely of butter or meat. In France it is said that seven and a half millions of the population never eat wheat bread! Their subsistence is chiefly buckwheat, chestnuts, rye, barley, and a few potatoes. A common day laborer in France receives about $37.50 per annum.—*Daily News.*

Clippings.

☞ The Journal of Commerce tells a story of a Polish widow of that city, who commenced life five years ago with twelve shillings, and is now worth $1,200. She made her money by keeping a stall in one of the city markets.

☞ The storekeepers Down East are adopting the Baby Jumpers as necessary appendages to their stores, for the accommodation of those ladies who go shopping with their babies in their arms.

☞ We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that a ship is being built at that place, intended for the Liverpool trade. She is owned in Boston, and is to be called the "Queen City."

☞ The Boston Times says:—Our bakers have so far improved the size of their bread, that a child cannot swallow a ten cent loaf entire without danger of choking.

☞ A child of Daniel Tibbets, aged six years, died at Bangor from having eaten a quantity of Cobalt, which had been spread for the purpose of destroying flies.

☞ "Is Hemp Combustible?" is a question as vigorously debated at the West, as was that of "Will Saltpetre Explode?" in New York after the great fire.

☞ Lieut. Hunter has been presented with a sword and epaulettes, at New York.

☞ The venerable Peter G. Stuyvesant, of New York, is dead.

☞ Marriage either gets rid of your devils by the presence of an angel—or else it supplies their place with one whose name is Legion.

☞ The second child born in Cincinnati still lives, and has not seen the middle age of life, while that city contains 80,000 inhabitants.

☞ A correspondent of the Builder recommends that tables, sideboards, and other articles of furniture, should be made of glass.

☞ The Boston Iron Company have closed a contract for 30,000 tons of *Nova Scotia Coal*, to be delivered this fall and winter.

☞ It is said that Mr. Clay will attend the State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Saratoga in September. Doubtful.

☞ A requisition has been made upon Missouri for one battalion of volunteers, to serve in the Indian country.

☞ The receipts at the United States Custom House in Vera Cruz, up to August 1st, amounted to $650,000.

Political Intelligence

THE ELECTIONS.

We believe we can now cipher out the loss and gain of the respective parties, in five States. In Kentucky the Whigs have lost one. In Tennessee things remain as before. In Indiana the Whigs have gained two. In North Carolina the Whigs have gained three. In Alabama the Whigs have gained one. This makes a net Whig gain of five members of Congress in five States. They have also gained a Governor in Tennessee and Indiana. In the Legislature of Indiana, the Senate is a tie, the Whigs have gained the House by a small majority. On the whole, the Whigs may brag this time.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—By an article in the Lycoming Gazette, it appears that Wm. L. Packer, Esq., was elected as a representative to the General Assembly of this State, last fall, but that B. F. Pauling, Esq., was returned owing to an error in the figures, and served the entire session. This seems to have been most reprehensible carelessness on the part of the return judges.

COL. BENTON.—Col. Benton, it is reported, has written to Washington demanding a Court Martial for the vindication of his son in-law, Col. Fremont. A Louisville paper says that Col. Benton is preparing for a terrific attack on the administration next winter. In speaking of the administration and the war, his language is very bitter.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax papers to the 17th inst. state that the complete returns of the provincial elections had been received. The Liberals claim to have chosen twenty-nine out of fifty-one members of the House.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Williamsburg (N. Y.) Advocate is out in favor of Silas Wright for the Presidency in 1848.

MAINE.—Samuel Fessenden, of Portland, has been nominated for Governor by the Liberty party of Maine.

Varieties.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where, where are all the birds that sang
A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago?
The lips that smiled,
The eyes that wild
In flashes shone
Soft eyes upon.
Where, oh! where, are lips and eyes,
The maiden's smiles, and the lover's sighs,
That were, so long ago?

Who peopled all the city's streets
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with faces meek
A hundred years ago?
The sneering tale
Of sister frail,
The plot that worked
Another's hurt.
Where, oh! where, are plots, are sneers,
The poor man's hopes, the rich man's fears,
That were so long ago?

Where are the graves where dead men slept
A hundred years ago?
Who, whilst living, oft times wept
A hundred years ago?
By other men
That knew not them,
Their lands are tilled,
Their homes are filled.
Yet Nature then was just as gay,
And bright the sun shone as to-day
A hundred years ago!

CLASSES OF READERS.—Coleridge, in a lecture twenty years ago, divided readers into four classes. The first he compared to the hour glass, their reading being as the sand—it runs in and out and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class, he said, resembled a sponge—which imbibes everything, and returns it in nearly the same state, only a little dirtier. A third class he likened to a jelly bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and dregs. The fourth class, of which he trusted there were many among his auditors, he compared to the slaves in the diamond mines of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, preserve only the pure gem.

TINCTURE OF ROSES.—A tincture of roses may be obtained, according to a German paper, by taking leaves of the common rose, place them, without pressing them, in a bottle, pour good spirits upon them, close the bottle and let it stand until required for use. This tincture will keep for years, and yield a perfume little inferior to otto of roses. A few drops of it will suffice to impregnate the atmosphere of a room with a delicious odor. Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.

O'CONNELL AND SMITH O'BRIEN.—"An Antiquary" furnishes us with the singular genealogical fact, which we find on inquiry is perfectly borne out by the ancient compilation, the "Book of Lecan," now preserved in the archives of the Royal Irish Academy,—that O'Connell and Smith O'Brien are descended from two sisters, of the race of Heremon, the founder of the northern Milesian families. There is not missing one generation in the long pedigree which thus shows the common origin of the two chief Celts of this age.—*Dublin Nation.*

☞ In Dresden, a little ragged child was heard to call from the window of a mean house, to her neighbor—"Please, Mrs. Miller, mother sends her best compliments, and if it's fine weather, would you go a begging with her to-morrow?"

General News.

CHEAP FARES.

The New York Express furnishes the following as a sample of cheap fares charged in the steamers of that city. The steamers running on the routes named are of the largest class, and are magnificently fitted up.

To Albany, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and other places on the North River, 25 cents to $1.

To New Brunswick 25 cents, and one boat 12½ cents.

To Perth and South Amboy and intermediate landings 6¼ cents to 12½ cents.

To New Haven, and almost all other places on the Sound, $1.50.

To Staten Island, 12½ cents.

Five dollars will enable a person to visit almost every prominent place within a hundred miles of the city of New York, including fares both ways. We do not think there is a similar case in the world.

SINGULAR MORTALITY.—The scarlet fever and measles are producing an unprecedented mortality among the children in the city of Madison, Ind. The banner states that the cemetery at that place is dotted all over with small fresh graves, and a large number of parents have become childless. The same paper states, as a remarkable fact, that whilst sickness prevails to such an extent among the children, the city is unusually healthy for adults.

A NEW LOOM.—Mr. Edward Nuttolk, of Salem, Mass., has invented a loom, simple in its mechanism, noiseless in its operation, and capable, he says, of causing a saving of fifteen per cent. in the manufacture of cotton. The motion of the shuttle is derived directly from the lathe, and moves, therefore, directly at the speed of the lathe without noise. A girl can tend six of these lathes as easily as four of the common movement.

HEAVY LOSS.—It is estimated that the losses by plunder of the United States trains in Mexico amount to $3,000,000. This is certainly a large amount. From all the published accounts we would suppose that $2,000,000 would cover this business of the rancheros and the guerillas.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.—The Presbyterian Church (Old School) reports, on examination, an addition of 7,602 members for the year 1846, being only 200 fewer than for the year 1845. The nett gain, over and above dismissions to other churches, deaths, &c., is 4,730. The number of synods in connection with the general assembly, for 1847, is 23; the number of presbyteries 118; of ministers, 1,713; churches, 2,376; communicants reported, 179,453; amount of money for religious purposes, $310,164.91.

Latest Fashions.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

The extreme warmth of the weather during the last month has rendered all the lighter materials of dress very fashionable; bareges and mousselines de soie, and Nankin de soie, are prevailing favorites, the corsages vary to suit the figure; some are full at the shoulders and waist and en bias, whilst others are tight and straight; bareges when worn over white have merely three deep tucks on the skirt, but if over colored skirts they are with flounces; in silk materials the flounces are pinked in *crete de coq*; those of barege or mousseline de soie are in large vandykes edged by a gimp trimming or festoone with silk or worsted; pinked ruches are also fashionable; they should be very thick; four and five rows are put on reaching to the knee. Many dresses are trimmed with ribbon; deep fringes are as much worn as flounces; on shot silks gimp forms the richest as well as the simplest ornament, according to the kind selected, and is equally worn for morning as for evening dress. For country and morning wear many dresses have mantelets of the same, trimmed with frills; if of jaconet or brillante the trimming is of valenciennes. Some redingotes have the front breadths cut in deep vandykes, which are edged with gimp and confined down with buttons, the revers of the body form berthe behind, vandyked and finished in a similar manner. Some little change is appearing in the form of bonnets in Paris. The upper part of the front is very open, and meets at the chin with the brides; crape lace, crin, tulle and straw embroidered muslins will for the present be the materials in general use. Choux oeillets made of pinked ribbon, form a novel style of trimming. Leghorn bonnets are pretty, ornamented with a fanchon of black lace, confined at the side by roses. Autumnal fruits are often used on straws. Elegant capotes are made of organdy bouillonne, divided by lace insertions and trimmed with noeuds of pink or blue ribbon. Mantelets of muslin, embroidered au crochet, are trimmed with frills, edged with valenciennes, or simple festonnes. Mantelets chales are formed of two deep points, hollowed out at the arms, with deep embroidery all round. The mantelet contesse is a small handkerchief, embroidered all over, and made the necessary size by means of a very deep lace.—*London and Paris Fashions.*

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 21, 1847.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been an unusually limited demand for Superfine Flour during the present week, and the operations for shipment have been only to a moderate extent at $6 for sound and $5,50 for sour Pennsylvania, and $5,87a6 for good Western, including an extra brand of Ohio at $6.50 per bbl. The tenor of the European advices received per Cambria has brought the market completely to a stand, but the receipts and stocks continuing very light, holders are unwilling to accept any reduction from these rates. Rye Flour was in some demand early in the week, and several small parcels changed hands at $3,75a3,87½, and an extra brand at $3,75 per bbl. Corn Meal, which is scarce, has also been in demand, and 2000 bbls were sold early in the week at $3,25a3,37½ for Pennsylvania and $3,62½ for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The supplies generally are quite limited, and for Wheat there was a fair demand early in the week, and 5a6000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1,17a1,30 for fair to good red, and $1,37 for white, and near 3500 bushels mixed Southern at $1,25a1,27 per bushel. Rye has been in demand, and several parcels have been sold at 73a75, and some inferior at 70 cts. Corn was in some demand early in the week, and about 12,000 bushels sold early in the week at 76a78c for flat, and 75a80 for round yellow—since the promulgation of the foreign news there has been nothing doing. Oats—Have been dull—sales of old Northern at 50, and new Southern at 45a46c.

PROVISIONS.—The market generally continues quiet for all kinds of Western. Pork is dull at $15,50a15 per bbl for Mess, and $13,50a14 for Prime, with small sales. Beef is worth $12,50a13 per bbl. Bacon sells slowly at 8½a11½ for Hams, and prime covered do at 11½a12c; 8a9 for Sides, and 7a7½c for Shoulders. Butter is scarce, with small sales at 11a13c. Lard is also scarce and in request; 250 bbls sold at 11a11½ cts for No. 2. Cheese sells slowly at 8a9c.

ASHES.—The supply of Western Pots continue very limited, and prices are nominal for want of stocks in which to operate.

BARK.—Prices have given way, and about 400 hhds Quercitron have changed hands this week at $25 per ton for first quality No. 1.

BREAD.—A moderate business has been doing this week at former rates.

BEESWAX.—Demand limited at 26a27c, with small sales.

CANDLES.—Sperm are steady at 30a32c, with small sales.

COAL.—A fair steady business going forward in Anthracite, both for shipment and home use, at the prices given in our last weekly review.

COFFEE.—The light stocks heretofore existing have been increased by the arrival of 3220 bags from Puerto Cabello, and several parcels coastwise. The demand has been very moderate, and only about 2500 bags have changed hands at 7½a7½ for Rio and Laguayra, and 6½ for St. Domingo, on the usual credit.

COPPER.—A sale of sheets new Sheathing at 23½ cts, 8 mos.

COTTON.—The demand was again active in the early part of the week, and prices were well supported; but since the promulgation of the Cambria's advices showing a decline in the English market, there has been less disposition to operate, and prices are less firm, though no alteration has occurred this week. The transactions since our last sum up 1190 bales, including Upland, Mobile and New Orleans at prices within our range.

	Upland.	New Orleans.
Middling,	11a11¼	12 a12¼
Good Middling,	12 a12½	12¾a13
Middling Fair,	12¼a12½	12½a13
Fair,	12¾a12¾	13½a13¾

DOMESTIC GOODS.—Business is gradually increasing, and a fair amount of goods is going forward. The stocks of American Fabrics are yet light, but the assortment is varied, and many new patterns have been opened.

FISH.—Mackerel sell slowly at former rates.

FEATHERS.—We note sales of 6a7000 lbs Western at 28a31c per lb as in quality.

GINSENG.—Is dull, and the stock accumulating.

GUANO.—Small sales at $40a48 per ton.

HEMP.—Market firm, with light stocks. Sales of 60 bhds Kentucky Dew Rotted at $140a145 per ton on time.

HIDES.—A sale of 2500 Laguayra at a price not made public.

IRON.—No material variation has occurred either in price or demand this week.

LATHS.—About 100,000 Eastern sold at $1.87a1.90 per M.

LEAD.—A small sale of Western at 3½c cash—now held at 4c.

LUMBER.—Demand moderate, with sales of White and Yellow Pine Boards at $14a17 per M. The quantity shipped from the Lehigh region this season has been as follows:

	Tons.
This week,	5,984
Previously this season,	14,[illegible]
Total,	14,[illegible]

MOLASSES.—Market firm, with sales of about 400 hhds at 19a28c for sour Cuba, 25a28c for sweet, and 28a30 for Trinidad and Porto Rico, on the usual credit.

NAVAL STORES.—But little doing in any articles under this head, except Spirits of Turpentine, which has sold freely at 40a46c, cash and on time.

OILS.—Linseed is steady at 69a71c in hhds and bbls. Sperm is a shade higher—sales of Winter Strained at $1.20a1.25 per gallon; Whale sells freely at 36a37c.

PLASTER.—Sold at $2.50 early in the week, and since at $1.37½a2.50 per ton.

SEEDS.—There is very little inquiry at present, and we quote the nominal rate at $4.50a4.75 for ordinary to prime Cloverseed. Flaxseed is worth $1.40a1.45 per bushel.

SPIRITS.—In Brandy, Gin and Rum the transactions have been to a limited extent at the prices given in our last weekly review. Whiskey has sold in bbls at 28a29 cts and hhds, which are scarce, at the same rate—closing at the latter price.

SUGARS.—Since the large operations noticed in our last weekly review, the market has been quiet, and only about 250 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico have changed hands at 6½a7½c on the usual credit, and 1500 boxes Havana at 6¾a7½c for Brown, and 7¾a8½ for White.

TOBACCO.—Stock of Leaf light, and prices well supported. Sales of 80 hhds Kentucky at 3a7½ cents as in quality.

TALLOW.—Is scarce, and firmly held at $1.05.

TEAS.—Only a moderate business has been doing this week, at steady rates.

WINES.—Sales small, at previous prices.

WOOL.—The supplies from the interior are on the increase, and with a fair demand. Prices are well sustained. About 100,000 lbs. various grades sold at prices ranging from 20 to 40c.

COAL FREIGHTS.—Vessels are somewhat more plenty, and we quote freights to [illegible] and Boston and Salem; $1.25 to Portsmouth; $1.70 to Providence, and the same to Troy and Albany; $1.40 to New London, and $1.12½ to New York.—*Bost. Reporter.*

SALES OF STOCKS.

750 shares	Girard Bank,		1a13
300	do.	Neshanic Copper,	4
100	do.	Harrisburg R. R.	36¼
100	do.	United States Bank,	4½
100	do.	Reading R. R.	31½
50	do.	Norristown Railroad,	13½
33	do.	Del. Coal,	30
15	do.	Penn Township Bank,	33
14	do.	Man. & Mec. Bank,	27½
3	do.	Penn. Life Ins.	100
$6000	Penna 5's,		78
$3000	Penna 5's, s5,		78
$9000	Penna 5's, 2ds,		78
$12,000	U. S. 6's, Treas. Notes.		103½
$7000	Wilmington R. R. 6's, 1860,		88
$5000	Reading R. R. 6's, 1860, 85		75½
$.000	Reading 6's, 1850, 5ds,		75½
$3000	Reading 6's, 1870, 85,		75½

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—All kinds of stock are on the advance since our last report; the cattle market has considerably improved. During the week there have been about 900 head of Beef Cattle disposed of, and of these about 230 were sold to drop. Beeves are selling at prices ranging from $5,50 to 7,50. Cows—The offerings were about 200, and of these 100 were sold, at the following prices: $12 to 18 for Dry Cows, and $23 to 33 for Fresh. Hogs—A goodly number of Hogs were disposed of at from $6 to 7,25. Sheep and Lambs—The former brought from $2 to 4; the latter from $1 to 3.

Baltimore, Aug. 20.—Beef Cattle—At the scales on Monday, there were offered 560 head, all of which, except 60 head, were sold at prices ranging from $2,50 to 3,25 per 100 lbs on the hoof, equal to $5a6,25 nett, and averaging $2,87a3 per 100 the gross. Several small lots were subsequently sold at prices corresponding with the above. Hogs—Sales are making at $6a6,25 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKETS, August 21.

ASHES.—Small sales of Pots were reported at $5,25 and Pearls at $8.

BEESWAX.—The last sales of Northern yellow were made at 24c.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Sales of about 1000 bbls Genesee straight brands were made at $5,75a5,81¼, the latter price for fresh ground, and 4a500 do straight Genesee sold at $5,75; 500 bbls flat hoop Ohio, one brand sold at $5,75; 800 do Ohio, baker's brand, sold at $[illegible]; Southern was scarce, and no sales reported.

WHEAT.—Sales of 1200 bushels new Virginia and North Carolina red, were made at $1.10, and 100 do white at $1.25; 1000 bushels common Western sold at $1, and 10,000 do Western sold for export to Liverpool on private terms. Corn—Sales of 10a12,000 bushels mixed were made at 75a76c; 5000 bushels sold at 74a75 cents, 10,000 do do sold to arrive next week at 75c, and 4a5000 bushels round Northern were reported sold at 79a80 cts, and 3000 bushels white were reported sold at 74c.

MEAL.—Sales of 1a1500 bbls Western New York were made at $4,75. Rye was firm, and held at 83a87½ cts. Oats being scarce and receipts very light were held at a further advance. Some holders asked 58a60 by retail and 55a56c by wholesale. There were no sales of moment reported.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of 1000 bbls Mess Pork were made at $15,50; 400 do prime lower counties New York sold at $12,37½. Lard continued firm at 10a10½c for good in bbls, and 11a11½c for prime in kegs. A sale of 70 bbls. sour Mess Pork was made at $3.50. Beef—A sale of 50 barrels city Mess was made at $12,75; no change in Prime. Butter and Cheese were in fair demand, without change in prices.

BALTIMORE TOBACCO MARKET.

The Patriot in its review of the business of last week says:—There is no particular change to note in the Tobacco market during the last week, except a little more dullness in some kinds of Maryland. There has been a good deal sold of good and better qualities both of Ohio and Maryland, and the demand for these grades continues. The larger portion of the purchases this week have been for the French market. We quote as follows, viz:—Maryland $2 to 3 for inferior and common; $3a7,50 for good common; $5a9 for good; $9a20 for fine and better qualities; Ohio common $3,25a7,50; good common $4,75a5; reds $4a8; fine wrappery red $5a20; spangled $4a8; yellow $8a13. The inspections are 2185 hhds, including 1,404 Maryland, 774 Ohio, 3 Virginia, 2 Kentucky and 1 Pennsylvania.

BOWEL AND SUMMER COMPLAINT. NO CURE NO PAY.

Doctor Jayne will guarantee that his CARMINATIVE BALSAM will cure Diarrhoea, Colics, Cramps, Griping Pains, Cholera Morbus, *Summer Complaint* and other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, and in less than half the time it can be effected by any other means.

It is extremely pleasant, and children are fond of it. It is equally effectual for adults as children, and when the directions are followed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be cheerfully returned. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

From the Rev. Charles C. P. Crosby.

Messrs. A. B & D. Sands—I am glad to inform you that the medicine sold by you for bowel and summer complaints has proved singularly efficacious in my family. My wife was for years been extremely liable to a most distressing dysentery in hot weather; but by the use of JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM for two seasons the attack has been obviated in the course of two or three hours. I have known children, when attacked by a violent Diarrhoea, cured immediately by this medicine. I consider Dr. Jayne's medicine prepared with great skill, and highly beneficial to our infirm human nature.

Yours respectfully, C. C. P. CROSBY.
New York, Sept., 1837.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Having used in my family for eight years, your Carminative Balsam, I deem it due to yourself and the public to state that I have uniformly found it efficient in relieving and removing the complaints for which it is intended. I am strongly opposed to all quackery, but touching the above medicine, "I have testified that which *I do know*" and that which *I have experienced*. Respectfully yours,

JOHN C. HARRISON,
Pastor of Baptist Church, Bordentown, N. J.
June 1, 1839.

The medicines are for sale by Dr. D. Jayne, at No. 8 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. aug 28-3t

☞ SCROFULA.—Other diseases have slain their thousands, but Scrofula has slain its tens of thousands. This very alarming affection appears under a great variety of forms, from the slightest deviation from health, to the most fatal of local and general disease. One of the most common forms is tubercular Phthisis Pulmonalis or consumption of the lungs; diseases of the hip and knee joint and white swelling—also the glands of the neck and other parts of the body. Experience has shown that

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

is a cure for this most inveterate complaint, and in numerous instances it has brought returning health and life where the vital spark had almost fled. From its preparation and peculiar combination with other vegetable substances, it operates by removing unhealthy action from the diseased organs, substituting healthy action in its place, and giving tone to the general energies of the system. There is no single disease of scrofulous nature, or arising in any way from an unhealthy state of the fluids and surface of the body, which it will not thoroughly extirpate.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by ASHURST & DICKSON, corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for five dollars.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. JOHNSTON, BROKER.
No. 24 South Third Street.
Philadelphia, August 28 1847.

PENNSYLVANIA.		MAINE.	
Philadelphia banks	par	All solvent banks	½ dis
U. S. Bank notes	10 dis	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Girard do.	par	All solvent banks	½ dis
Chambersburg	½ dis	VERMONT.	
York	½ dis	Bank of St. Albans	1 dis
Berks county	no sale	All solvent banks	½ dis
Gettysburg	½ dis	CONNECTICUT.	
Carlisle	1 dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Lewistown	par	MASSACHUSETTS.	
Brownsville	1 dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Pittsburg	½ dis	RHODE ISLAND.	
Waynesburg	1½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Washington	1 dis	CANADA.	
Erie	1½ dis	Montreal	4 dis
Susquehanna county	1½ dis	VIRGINIA.	
Lebanon	½ dis	Bk of Va. & branch's	½a1 dis
Lehigh county bank	70	Far. Bk and branch's	do do
Towanda	no sale	Valley Bk & branch	do do
Honesdale	1 dis	Ex. Bk. & branches	do do
Harrisburg	1 dis	Wheeling	do do
West Branch	1½ dis	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Wyoming	1½ dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Middletown	1 dis	Small notes	2 dis
Northampton	no sale	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Schuylkill Haven	par	So. West R. R.	1 dis
Pottsville	par	All solvent banks	1 dis
Relief notes	1½ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
NEW JERSEY.		GEORGIA.	
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par	Bank of St. Mary's	1½ dis
Plainfield	70	Central Bank of Mill	1½ dis
Newark, Newtown, Paterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Orange, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dover Rewway, P'rth Amboy	½ dis	Georgia R. R. Co.	1½ dis
N. Hope, Del. Bridge	½ dis	Rucarsville Bkg. Co.	—
Yard Del. Bridge co.	10 dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
DELAWARE.		Small notes	1½ dis
All solvent banks	par	ALABAMA.	
MARYLAND.		Bank of Mobile	1 dis
Baltimore banks	½ dis	Country Banks	3 dis
Mineral bank	½ dis	MISSISSIPPI.	
Salisbury	no sale	All banks	unc
Frederick county	½ dis	LOUISIANA.	
Cumberland	½ dis	All solvent banks	1 dis
Washington county	½ dis	FLORIDA.	
Hagerstown	½ dis	So. Life & Trust Co.	—
Havre de Grace	½ dis	OHIO.	
Far and Millers bk.	no sale	Com. Bk. of Scioto	15 dis
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.		All solvent banks	1½ dis
All solvent banks	½ dis	Small Notes	2 dis
NEW YORK.		KENTUCKY.	
City banks	½ dis	Notes	1½ dis
Com. Bank, N. Y.	2 dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Bank of Lyons	2 dis	INDIANA.	
Lewis Co. Bank	2 dis	State Bank	1½ dis
Canal bk. Lockport	2 dis	ILLINOIS.	
White Plains Bk.	2 dis	Bank of Illinois	80 dis
Tonawanda	40 dis	State Bank	70 dis
Clinton county	2 dis	Bank of Cairo	—
Com. bk. Buffalo	2 dis	MISSOURI.	
Com. Bk. Oswego	2 dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Oswego Bank	50 dis	TENNESSEE.	
Millers', Clyde	15 dis	All solvent banks	2½ dis
Country banks	½ dis	MICHIGAN.	
		Bank of St. Clair	70 dis
		Farmers' and Mech's	10 dis
		ARKANSAS.	
		All banks	50 dis
		WISCONSIN.	
		Mineral Point	—
		Bank of Milwaukie	—
		IOWA.	
		Miners' Bank	—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that letters of administration upon the estate of Ann Suplee, late of the Township of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills &c., for the county of Philadelphia. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are therefore hereby requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment to NATHAN SUPLEE,
Blockley Township, Philada. county.
Or to his attorney, ROBT. S. PASCHALL,
S. E. corner of 3d and Walnut Sts., Philada.

J. D. WHETHAM,
(Of the late firm of J. & J. D. Whetham,)
ROPE MAKER AND SHIP CHANDLER,
No. 7 N. Front St., and No. 6 N. Water St., Philada.
Keeps constantly on hand, Rope of all descriptions, of his own manufacture,

Tow Lines for Canal Boats,	Packing Yarn,
Fishing Lines,	Spun Yarn,
Seine Twine,	Carpet Warp,
Bed Cords,	Sacking Bottoms,
Manilla Rope,	Wagon Covers,
White do.	Awnings, &c. made to order.
Halliards,	
Cordage,	

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SHIP CHANDLERY, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, &c.

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST may be obtained, weekly, at REDDING & CO'S Periodical depot, No. 8 STATE STREET, BOSTON; W. S. GRAHAM, Tribune Office, NEW YORK; M. BOULEMET, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

ALMANAC.

August, 1847.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
28 SATURDAY,	5 27	6 33	3 27	
29 SUNDAY,	5 28	6 32	4 7	D. H. M.
30 MONDAY,	5 29	6 31	4 50	
31 TUESDAY,	5 30	6 30	5 37	
1 WEDNESDAY,	5 32	6 28	6 34	Last 3 8 29
2 THURSDAY,	5 33	6 27	7 38	New 10 6 58
3 FRIDAY,	5 34	6 26	8 58	First 18 11 31
4 SATURDAY,	5 36	6 24	10 28	Full 26 9 39

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Aug. 15,	72	80	82
16,	72	78	78
17,	75	81	85
18,	77	84	86
19,	67	74	77
20,	66	75	77
21,	68	78	81

Married,

On Fifth-day, the 12th inst., by Friends' ceremony, ISAAC COLLINS STOKES to MARY K. PERCIVAL, both of this city.

[As we had the unexpected pleasure of being one of the guests upon the above occasion, we may be allowed to express a hope that the whole of the married life of the wedded pair may be passed by them as happily, as that first evening of it was passed by us, and others, assembled in their honor. *Editor of Post.*]

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Herschel S. Porter, A. M., Miss ANGELINA MACKEY, to Mr. JOSHUA SHEPLEY, all of Philadelphia.

On the 11th inst. by John Swift, Mayor, JAS. RITCHIE, of Kensington, to HANNAH, daughter of Alan W. Corson, of Whitemarsh.

On the 17th inst. by Ald. C. Fraser, Mr. SAMUEL F. WEBBER, of this city, to Miss MARY ANN PRICKITT, of Burlington county, N. J.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. John L. Taft, Mr. PHILIP C. FULMER, to Miss ELIZA JONES, all of this city.

On the 8th ult. by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Mr. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, to Miss MARY ANN READ, all of Philadelphia.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. F. X. Gartland, V. G. Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN, to Miss ANNA THERESA, second daughter of Patrick Gorman, all of this city.

On the 27th of May, by the Rev. R. Gerry, Mr. DAVID E. THOMAS, of Lower Providence, Delaware county, to Miss CATHARINE WATKIN, of this city.

On the [illegible] inst. by Charles Henry Plummer, Esq. JEROME B. BRUTON to MARIA MOORE, of Bristol Township, Bucks county, Pa.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. A. Tudebope. JOHN D. CULIN, to JANE PRIEST, both of this city.

In this city, on the 8th of June, by the Rev. James W. Stewart, Mr. JAMES CROOK, of the tribe of the Tennessee Indians, to Miss LUCINDA WALLEY, of Philadelphia.

On the 3d of April, by the Rev. F. Ogilby, Mr. JAMES M. TOY, to Miss SARAH L. DUBOIS, eldest daughter of Henry Dubosq, all of this city.

On the 27th of May last, by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. GEO. TURNER, to Miss CHARLOTTE, daughter of S. McMeney, Esq.

On the 17th of Feb. by the Rev. Mr. Adair, Mr. JACOB W. WEYMER, to Miss MARTHA ELIZABETH MOREHEAD, both of this city.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Jacob H. Nichols, Mr. THOMAS SPRINGFIELD, to Miss MARGARET KELLY, all of this city.

By the Rev. John C. Lyons, on the 23d inst. Mr. WM. CAMPBELL, to Miss ANN HOLLINGSWORTH, both of Kensington.

Died,

On the 22d inst. ANDREW BUTLER, aged 21 years.

In Providence, Del. county, on the 14th of July, 1847, EVIN H. LEWIS, aged 26 years.

On the 21st inst. ELIZABETH B. LEHMAN, aged 49.

On the 21st inst. Mrs. JULIA D. COMLY, daughter of the late Col. Thos. W. Duffield.

On the 21st inst. LYDIA MINCH.

On the 21st inst. CHAS. EDWIN, son of Thos. and Anna Singer, aged 19 months and 15 days.

At Monterey, Mexico, on the 1th of July, CHARLES H. KLEIN, a native of Philadelphia.

On the 21st inst. JOHN C. DEARE, aged 10 months.

On the 22d inst. at Harrisburg, Mr. HENRY A. P. JONES, aged 19 years, of this city.

On the 22d inst. ALBERT, son of Capt. Paul C. Stewart, aged 11 months.

On the 22d inst. EMMA MONTREIEN, infant daughter of C. W. and Mary A. Ridgway, aged 9 months.

On the 22d inst. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, aged 79 years and 4 months.

On the 21st inst. LOUISA, only daughter of Wm. and Hannah Severn, aged 9 years.

On the 22d inst. JANE, wife of James Mahony, aged 35 years and 3 months.

On the 21st inst. Mrs. MARGARET DEVRAUX, aged 64.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. SARAH RADFORD, aged 9[illegible].

On the 21st inst. ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Thos. Poole, aged 8 months.

On the 21st inst. at her late residence, Roxborough, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, aged 85 years.

On the 19th inst. Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, aged 76 years.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE NEFF, aged 62.

On the 20th inst. MARY P. daughter of Wm. and Sarah H. Jones, aged 12 years.

On the 19th inst. JOSEPH BAYLIS, aged 9 months.

On the 19th inst. at his residence, near Lancaster, Pa. BERNARD FLYNN, Esq.

On the 18th inst. JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE, aged 78 years.

On the 17th inst. ABRAHAM HESS, aged 80 years.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. BARBARA A. FISHER, aged 87.

On the 19th inst. FRANCIS SIMPSON, aged 48 years.

On the 20th inst. SARAH, daughter of Francis E. and Margaret Watson, aged 20 years.

On the 20th inst. MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Geo. R. Shields, aged 20 years.

On the 20th inst. WM. HEASLEY, aged 46 years.

On the 19th inst. SARAH, widow of Lee Smith, aged 80.

On the 18th inst. Miss ELMINA WOLMER, aged 30.

On the 19th inst. Mr. JOHN PATTON, aged 33 years.

On the 19th inst. WM. HENRY, youngest son of Jas. and E. A. Morison.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. HELENA WARREN, aged 62.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. REBECCA KENSIL, aged 48.

On the 18th inst. JAS. E. HAMILTON, aged 14 months.

On the 17th inst. SAMUEL FISHER, aged 67 years.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. CHRISTIANA CRISMAN, aged 78.

On the 18th inst. HUGH GILMER.

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ONE LARGE FOUNT OF BOURGEOIS TYPE in good condition.

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TO TEACHERS, CONTROLLERS, DIRECTORS AND OTHERS.—LEARY, No. 158 N. Second street, corner of New street, Philada., has published this day:

A Classical Spelling Book, containing Rules and Reasons for English Orthography and Pronunciation; derived from a complete analysis of the Language. By Rev. A. B. Chapin, M. A., Mem. Conn. Acad. Sciences and Arts, Mem. Conn. Hist. Soc.; Hon. Mem. R. I. Hist. Soc. etc.

The following is one of the many recommendations which have been received from some of the most eminent scholars and teachers in the country.—

From Rev. Prof. James Murdock, D. D.

A. B. CHAPIN, M. A.—DEAR SIR—I have perused your Classical Spelling Book attentively and critically. The general plan of it, or the principle on which it is constructed, so far as my knowledge extends are entirely new; and they meet my unqualified approbation. You not only give us a complete set of rules for pronouncing the English language, with abundant examples for their illustration, but you actually present before us the *whole language*, artificially arranged under those rules; so that every reader can see for himself all the *analogies* which confirm the rules, perceive exactly their *strength or weakness*, and have a full view of all the exceptions or anomalies. This is what I have never seen attempted in any other book whatever. The success of your attempt appears to be complete. Your reading lessons, also are of such a character as to afford instruction in regard to the nature and structure of the English language, as well as suitable exercises in reading. This, likewise is a peculiarity in your book, and, I think, a happy one.

Teachers, Controllers, &c., wishing a copy for examination can send or call for it or those at a distance by writing by mail can obtain one copy from the publisher *Gratis.* aug 28 3t

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT ALWAYS CURES ASTHMA.—two or three large doses will cure the Croup or Hives of children in from fifteen minutes to one hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, with Consumption, Spitting of Blood, and other Pulmonary Affections, have been restored to perfect health by it. It never fails in giving relief.

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This ALTERATIVE operates through the circulation and purifies the Blood and eradicates disease from the system, wherever located, and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the Skin, Cancer, Scrofula, Goitre, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and other Chronic diseases, is truly astonishing.

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The medicines are for sale by Dr. D. Jayne, at No. 8 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. aug 21-4t

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ANOTHER LIVING WITNESS.—Read with astonishment the wonderful cure performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of WILD CHERRY:—

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Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: In justice to yourself and a duty I owe to suffering humanity, I cheerfully give my testimony, and declare to the world the most astonishing effects, and the great cure your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me, under the most unfavorable circumstances. I was taken with a violent Cough, Spitting of Blood, severe Pains in the Side and Breast, which seemed to break down and enfeeble my constitution, so that my physician thought my case beyond the power of medicine, and my friends all gave me up to die; but thanks to you, and the effects of your great discovery, I now feel myself a well man, and raised from a mere skeleton to as fleshy and healthy a man as I have been for years, and shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case, by calling at my residence, Mechanic street, third door below George street, Northern Liberties. JACOB PAINTER.

Certificates such as the above are now daily received from all quarters of the globe.

TESTIMONY IS NOW RECEIVED FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

The following letters is presented with a view of more fully showing the opinions of physicians in relation to the Medical value of Doctor SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having used your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry extensively in my practice, I was requested by your Agent, Dr. Crutcher, to express my opinion in writing, of its properties as a remedial agent, I most cheerfully comply, as I feel by so doing, I will discharge a debt I owe the community at large, and physicians in particular. As much as I detest Quack Medicines and Patent Nostrums, I was induced from a failure of the most potent expectorants, recommended in our materia medica in some cases of DISEASED LUNGS, to try your Preparation of Prunus Virginia or WILD CHERRY. It is sufficient to say that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials that I now prescribe it in preference to *all other Remedies* where an expectorant is indicated. In the much dreaded Pneumonia or Disease of the Lungs, in the alarming form in which it appears in Kentucky, I regard it as a most valuable Remedy in the treatment of that disease. To all who know me I have said enough, but as this may be seen by persons out of the vicinity of Frankfort, I will briefly add, that I have been engaged in an active practice of my profession of 12 years, and am a Regular Graduate of Transylvania, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

J. H. ELLISON, M. D.

January 7th, 1847. Franklin County, Ky.

Frankfort Ky., Jan. 7th, 1847.

The above certificate is from one of our physicians living a few miles from here, he is doing a very good practice, and is considered a good physician, and stands fair, he is, as he says, a regular graduate.

DR. W. L. CRUTCHER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

☞ Since the introduction of my article to the public, there have a number of unprincipled individuals got up nostrums, which they assert contain Wild Cherry; some are called "BALSAMS," "BITTERS," and even SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, but mine is the original and only genuine preparation ever introduced to the public, which can be proved by the public Records of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The only safeguard against imposition is to see that my signature is on each bottle.

june 5-3m DR. H. SWAYNE,
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Also, SALT and OAK TAN SOLE LEATHER, and FRENCH CALF SKINS.

[illegible] ANDREW S. CHAMBERS.

Selected Poetry.

FROM THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

When first the elms grow warm and bright,
And thick and full the leaves,
And, in her pale, fine robes, the Spring
Is out up to the fervor—
Then to the old homestead
Come the children, with unclipped feet,
Go forth with hearts of glee,
To the bright and even fortune
Where the yellow corn must be
What a beautiful, rich inheritance!
Of acres, devoid of pride,
Is the good old-fashioned homestead,
With doors that open wide!

But when the happiest time is come,
That to the year belongs,
Of ripened fruits with golden gold,
And meadows full of songs;
When fields of air put unripened cares,
And daily governing stores,
Remind the thrifty husbandmen
Of ampler threshing-floors—
How pleasant, from the fix and dust
Of the thoroughfare aloof,
Seems the old-fashioned homestead,
With sleepy cool nursery roof!

When home the woodsman plods, with axe
Upon his shoulder swung,
And in the frosted apple tree
Are wrybs and sickle hung:
When light the swallows twitter
'Neath the rafters of the shed,
And the robin on the frost porch
With sweeter zeal is merry—
The hearts are lighter and freer
That bear in the gathered fruits,
In the old fashioned homestead,
With golden sheaf and kernel.

When the flowers of summer perish
In the cold and bitter rain,
And the little birds with weary wings
Have gone over the main;
When, north the hi- storm-spurred
Towards the blue sky,
And cold along the naked hills
And white the snow drifts lie—
In legends of love and piety
They forget the cloud and storm,
In the old-fashioned homestead,
With hearth stone sacrificed.

Selected Articles.

REMARKABLE ECCENTRICITY.

As long since as the time when Carter, the celebrated latter of wild beasts, who has recently died in London, gave exhibitions in Paris, they spoke of an American who followed him in all his journeys, and was regarded as one of all his exhibitors. The American, whose profile has been drawn by Eugene Sue, in one of his romances, was an original character, a Hessian about Lisle, whom the hope of enjoying a strange pleasure attached to the footsteps of the beast tamer. One day, in one of the principal clubs in London, he made wagers with twenty different persons, that, in the end, Carter would be devoured by his beasts. His adversaries had chances of a natural or accidental death. They were of the American, which was recorded on the registry of the club, with the signatures of all the parties, intrusted to sixty thousand pounds sterling. The sum made the bet a very important one and yet it was not on that account that our American exchanged himself with it. It was not to win over his million and a half of francs that he followed at that time Carter's menagerie. He only became! little use the pecuniary profit; it was the fact that interested him. He would willingly have given his life for the experiment. He had received from the beast. Persuaded that Carter must perish under the teeth of a lion or a tiger, he wished to be present at that blow from a close.

It required this hope to keep alive his failing curiosity. That single thought employed all his activity. In expectation to witness the fault of a man devoured by his own wild beasts. The curiosity, this desire, had become in him a perfect passion. He lived only in the hope, the expectation of the fortunate moment when he could witness the martyrdom of Carter. For ten years did he follow that man, with a perseverance that neither cold discomfort nor that canine portrayed over the high roads, behind the huge wagon that transported these beasts; one hearts. He lodged in the same inns with these terrible guests. He was present regularly at the feeding of the lions and tigers: he was always by when the keeper gave his rations and made his exhibitions.

He did not miss on a single occasion: he was on the look-out for the least sign, and at the hour of the public exhibition he put himself in the first ranks, in a side box on the lower floor, to witness the catastrophe as near as possible. An additional open glass brought him nearer still; he lost not a single movement of the animal; a waving the muzzle when his natural ferocity; alloyed for the time by his tamer, would return with a rush. Carter knew him well, as also his expectation, and took it all in good part; no unconsciousness was he and so much had his habit of associating with lions and tigers made him indulgent towards each guttery appetites. Every time he entered the place of exhibition, Carter would mechanically look towards her of the American with a significant smile, which the inflexible spectator would return with an air that seemed to say, "see if it is not the time."

This exhibition over, the patient American would put his opera-glass back into its case, and withdraw, saying:—Well, it may be the next time."

Sometimes he would make this reflection loud enough for Carter to hear him, and the amenial monsieur beast tamer would smile at a wish so naively offered. In the course of his long waiting, the American had had one moment of semi-emotion, this was last year, one day, when the favorite lion of Carter, forgetful of the lessons of clemency that had been inculcated, and resuming his natural character, employed his teeth and scratched his paw for a little—although the American encouraged the lion all he could with his looks, his manly and his voice. Carter succeeded in recalling him to order, and restoring him to a proper calmness and gentleness.

This incident entered, however, to encourage the American, showing him how many chances there were of the end of the entire piece. He hoped more than ever, when one day he learned that Carter had been taken dangerously ill—unmentionably the American ran to the best physicians in London,—he took them to the will beast to eat, whom he surrounded with the most devoted and intelligent medical care. It was all in vain. Carter died under the attack. In despair, not so much at having lost his bet, as at having to renounce the hope of contemplating the martyrdom of Carter, and of seeing him serve as a meal to his own wild beasts the American burst into tears, and left Tuesday in the Paris of St. James.—*Correspondent of London Atlas.*

INSECT SLAVERY.

The most remarkable fact connected with the history of ants, is the progressory possessed by certain species to kidnap the workers or other species and compel them to labor for the benefit of the community, this making them completely as slaves and, as far as we just know, the kidnappers are red, or pale-colored ants, and the slaves like the ill natured inhabitants of Africa are of a jet black. The time for capturing slaves extends over a period of about ten weeks, and never commences until the nests and females are fully emerging from the pupa state, and thus the ruthless marauders never interfere with the continuation of the species. This interest seems to be generally personal, for these slaves are created for no other and thus to fill the station of slavery to which their appear to be destined, still, as we must differ in this, were the slave to be made on their nests to before the winged marauds have departed or are dispersed, strange with the duty of continuing their kind. When the we ants are about to make forth on a marauding expedition, they send scouts in advance to find out the precise position in which a colony of negroes may be found. These scouts having discovered the object of their search, return to the nest and report their discovery. Then they remain the army of red ants marches forth, headed by a vanguard which is perpetually changing, the individuals which constitute it, when they have advanced a little before the main body, halting, falling into the rear, and being replaced by others. This vanguard consists of eight or ten ants only. When they have arrived near the negro colony they disperse, wandering through the herbage and hearing about an ounce of the propensity to the object of their search, yet ignorant of its exact position. At last they discover the settlements, and the foremost of the invaders, rushing impetuously to the attack, are met, grappled with, and frequently killed by the negroes on guard. The alarm is quickly communicated to the interior of the nest; the negroes sally forth by thousands; and the red ants rushing to the rescue, a desperate conflict ensues which, however, always terminates in the defeat of the negroes, who retire to the innermost recesses of their habitation. Now follows the scene of pillage. The red ants, with their powerful jaws, bite near the sides of the negro and nymphs and rush into the heart of the citadel. In a few minutes each invader emerges, carrying in its mouth the pupa of a worker negro, which it has obtained in spite of the vigilance and valor of its natural guardians. The red ants r fiers in perfect order to their nest, bearing with them their living burden. On reaching the nest the pupa appears to be treated precisely as their own; and the negroes, when they emerge, perform the various duties of the community with the greatest energy and apparent good-will. They re pair the nest, feed the larvæ, collect food, tend the larvæ, take the pupa into the sunshine, and perform every office which the welfare of the colony seems to require. They conduct themselves entirely as if fulfilling their original destiny.—*Newman's History of Insects.*

Choice Selections.

MORALITIES DRAWN FROM THE BEE.

We very much question the utility of the common "moralities" drawn from the industry and prudence of the bee. Storing and hoarding are rather the curse than the requirement of our ordinary nature; and few accept the very pungent and the very poor, require to have this sermon impressed upon them. It is rather instinct to believe that, had Almighty Wisdom intended this to be the lesson drawn from the consideration of the works of His creatures, we should have been referred to His revealed Word to the housewifery at this insect "soul of the air," rather than to the ravens, which "have neither storehouse nor barn."

Yet the thrifty bee is never more set before us as a pattern in the Bible. The wise King, indeed, who "spake of trees, from the cedar tree, of creeping things and of fishes," has referred the sluggard and the distrustful to the early hours, and the "making while it is yet day;" and the guileless security of the ant, but we see nothing in his words which necessarily implies approbation of that anxious carefulness of the morrow, which we are elsewhere so gravely told to shun, and which is but too often the mask of real covetousness of heart. And we believe that the bee, because she is not, though ordinarily provides for its daily bread, does not lay up the Winter store wherewith to fare sumptuously every day.

We know, that in sayin' this, we are flying into the spirited eyes of ravish' mothers and brother bees, who, time out of mind, have quoted it as has been quoted to them, the busy bee as the sure screpter of worldly prudence and prosperity; but we believe that we can show a more sensible and wise way even for earthly honor, if they, as Christ's servants will content themselves with those types compared of regular troops, Infinite, and Infinite along the shore, down to the banks of the Montmorenci, a river which literally rolls into the St. Lawrence, about seven miles below Quebec. He rightly judged that Wolfe would try to land below, not above the city. Montcalm few allies was sent to watch that point, and nothing could have served the English cause and conquerors at the salon-

Our Picture Gallery.

DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.

[We present our readers this week, with an engraving of the death of General Wolfe, taken from Benjamin West's famous picture. The following is an account of the battle in which he was killed:]

In 1759 it was resolved by the British government to make a vigorous and effectual effort to conquer Canada from the French. Three expeditions were prepared, which were all ultimately to unite. General Amherst was to march from New York, seize the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and then descend the St. Lawrence. Another force was to land from the St. Lawrence, join General Wolfe, who by that time would have arrived before Quebec with a fleet and army. The third expedition was to take Fort Niagara; afterwards, sailing across Lake Ontario, and down the Cataraqui, take Montreal; and then, if necessary, co-operate with Amherst and Wolfe. The plan was a bold one, but liable to many interruptions which could not be foreseen, or at least prevented. Each armament succeeded, in spite of many difficulties, in accomplishing its separate objects; and as Wolfe was successful without the co-operation of the others we may confine our attention to him and Wolfe.

The fleet containing Wolfe and his army arrived on the island of Orleans early in June. Montcalm, the French commander-in chief, a brave officer, immediately encamped with a numerous army, composed of regular troops, militia, and Indians, the shore, down to the banks of the Montmorenci, a river which literally rolls into the St. Lawrence, about seven miles below Quebec. He rightly judged that Wolfe would try to land below, not above the city. Montcalm few allies was sent to watch that point, and nothing could have served the English cause and conquerors at the salon-

light infantry scaled the path, dislodged a sergeant's guard at the top, and the news was carried to the astonished Montcalm, that Le Regulars were on the Plains of Abraham.

He brought down his army and the battle began about nine in the morning. Shortly after its commencement, Wolfe was shot in the wrist; he wrapped a handkerchief round it and continued giving orders. Advancing at the head of the grenadiers, with their bayonets fixed, another shot entered his breast. He leaned upon an officer, who sat down for the purpose, and death was standing over him. A cry of "They run, they run!" startled him.—"Who run?" he said, with inquiries. "The French." "What! do they run already?—then I die happy." He expired almost immediately afterwards.

Montcalm was mortally wounded by the same gun which the English had been able to drag up the heights: he died in Quebec next day. Quebec capitulated on the 17th; and the English fleet left the river, a strong garrison being placed in the city. During the Winter the garrison suffered severely from the scurvy, and in the Spring of 1760, the French came down from Montreal, and occupied the plains of Abraham. General Murray resisted an engagement, and then retired within the Quebec. But for the opportune arrival of an English fleet in the river, the city might have been recaptured in the following autumn. As it was, Canada remained what battles often are—a mere waste of human life.

All Canada surrendered in 1760, the inhabitants quietly taking the oath of allegiance to their conqueror, so that the province was not destroyed with a prolonged resistance. It was ceded to Britain by the treaty of Paris in 1763.

Love Song.

BY SAM. C. LOVER.

Lady, I would woo thee,
But I cannot woo in vain;
Much seems court to thee,
With that sunny brow,
But whilst fondly with gladness.
Two a presence—there is the fear a direct
Dare a tenderness silence
O'er my smiling mood.
Lady, I would woo thee,
But I scarce know how.

Lady, I would woo thee,
When I feel my heart
Not when whispering to thee,
Much in thine eye,
Oh! how bright the darker.
Lovers love in the shade
Of the dewy leaden
Of my tearful mood.
Lady, I would woo thee,
But I scarce know how.

Smiling, love, or weeping,
Call me what you will,
Love will then be keeping
What's needed my help
I'd never set the monster
What say that may be,
So the joy or sorrow
Might be shar'd with thee.
Lady, I would woo thee,
But I scarce know how.

Fun and Frolic.

FRIENDS TO UNION.

Among the men who dine diverse can,
For "Union" one, and one "No Union" cries.
Shame on the w-s that such dispute began
Ladies are all for women—a man.

GEN. LEE AND DR. CURTIS.—John B. Curtis, was a surgeon in the Army of the Revolution and residing in Philadelphia, lodged in a house where General Lee was then boarding. The doctor was a personable man and not indifferent to dress. The General, suddenly entering the sitting-room, found the doctor before the glass, carefully affixing a curl.

"Curling," says Lee, "you must be the happiest man in creation."

The former turned round with a smile of self complacency.

"And why, General?" says he.

"Why?" replied Lee, "because you are in love with yourself, and have not a rival on earth."

LORD ALVANLEY.—Lord Alvanley, that one at whom of yours is first rate," said a friend to the celebrated apothecary.

"I know! of! I know'd it!" said the pleased vender of drugs. "Don't keep nothing but first rate Lester's stuff.

And Lester, said the joker, coolly, "I want to buy another pound of ye."

"Another pound!"

"Yes, sir, I got that pound I bought the other day to peck penny, and it made him drunken sick, and I am pretty sure another pound would kill him."

"Good of the first."

A LIAR.—Among the many accolades of Buena Vista, one beats all others. An Arkansas soldier, wounded, sent an indictment to help him off the field. The latter soon returned, and, as he led his horse, riding himself before. During the ride, the poor Arkansas had left hind shot off, unknown to himself. Arriving at the doctor's tent, he dismounted, and discovered what he wanted.

"I thought that critter was the leg you wanted," said the driver, "but I guess I'm mistook—off!"

"The ——— liar!" exclaimed the doctor, looking behind him. "he did not—he—he—cut off—to the leg!"

RUSTY PLUTARCH.—The author of the famous Lord Abington, who use remarkable for his matchless wit, was at one time, when a boy, a fag to Dr. Isaac in the vicinity of Oxford, and a sad struggle he had along the road, with whom his birthday came, and he made a stop and thought on the best way to ask his holiday asked the boy if he knew him. He replied "Yes."

"What is my name?" inquired his tenderly.

"Why, Lord Abingdon," replied the lad.

"Then why don't you take off your hat?"

"Do I will, sir," said the boy, "if you'll hold the colt."

HARRIED.—Gentlem, perhaps you'd like a song from one of those fellows that's always singing about daughters—when he came to the passage, "Dearest friends and kindest lovers," he would sing "Dearest lovers; a fellow in the pit cried out, "that's just half a dozen spoken." An incensed laugh prevailed, and another fellow called out from the lower during the remainder of the representation.

ONE OF SHAKESPEARE.—A fellow who applied to an optician for a pair of spectacles, after having looked at several, said he could not read with them. "Could you ever read?" inquired the optician. "No," said the fellow, "if I could, do you think me so great an ass as to wish to wear glasses?"

EARLY RISING.—Hello, Jim, get up!—the sun has been shining this two hours," said a father to a sleepy-headed son.

"Well, father," replied the lad, "if I had to travel as far as he must to-day, I would have been up three hours ago."

For Lovers.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

The following, from "Every One's Book," contains some suggestions on a subject in respect to which good advice is particularly desirable:

There is no more delicate undertaking to a modest and sensitive young man, than asking the girl he loves to marry him, and there are few who do not feel their moral courage tasked to the utmost.

Many a man who would lead a forlorn hope, mount a breach, or enter the jubilee regulations even in the cannon's mouth," trembles at the idea of asking a woman the question which is to decide his fate. It is not easy to give utterance to such a nature and custom have made them the responding party.

In a matter which men have always found so terrible, yet which, in one way or other, they have always contrived in some awkward way to accomplish, it is not easy to give instructions suited to every emergency.

A man naturally conforms to the disposition of the woman he addresses. If she be serious, he will approach the awful subject with due solemnity—if gay and lively, he will make it an excellent joke. If she is sentimental, he must come in for a strain of high-wrought romance, and if severely practical, he relies upon straight-forward common sense.

There are no means of universal application. Never lose an opportunity. What can a woman think of a lover who neglects one? Women can, and do, read the hidden meaning of the heart, even in giving men occasions to make them. In every case it is fair to presume that when a woman gives a man an opportunity of speaking to her privately, it is understood by him to be for the purpose of declaring himself. Under such circumstances he must be a fool indeed who cannot find words to express his meaning.

A man is never excused for taking a thing for granted. A gentleman who has been paying attentions to Miss Mary, when she says, "Good night, Mary," she says don't think such a conclusion correct.

What everybody knows we are going to get married and it might as well be one time as another," are what stand in bad.

Be sure of the fashion, there is no retreat.

Don't lose your head. Will you marry me? would be a most abrupt and ill-timed question. Do not fear to thoroughly your taste; and address this question with manner which cannot be misunderstood. Another error. Will you tell me what I must wish to know?

Yes, if I can.

The happy day when we shall be married!

Another says, My Eliza, we must do what all the world evidently expects we shall.

All the world is very impertinent.

I know you don't want to be helped. When shall I call the parson to be ready?

As a general thing, a gentleman need never be refused. Every woman accepts a heartless coquette, finds the reason of discouraging a man whom she does not intend to have, before the matter comes to the point of a declination.

Science and Art.

IMPROVED METHOD OF TEMPERING TOOLS.

Mr. Alfred V. Newton, of the Patent Office, Chancery Lane, has taken out a patent (being a communication) for an apparatus for hardening and tempering edge tools. For heating axes or other similar tools, a trough is employed of the form of the letter A of vertical cylinder, the exterior made of sheet iron lined with fire bricks 4 feet 3 inches in diameter, so of such material as to give 2 or 3 inches of space on all sides and 3 feet high. In the interior of the cylinder several fire chambers are formed, usually four, the outer wall of each fire chamber is 18 inches long, 4 inches from front to back, and 12 inches in depth, formed of fire bricks, and a central shaft, which passes down through the furnace, and has its bearing in a step below it, a pulley keyed on to it serves to communicate rotary motion to the table.

When the axes or other articles are to be heated, they are placed upon the table with their edges in vertical positions projecting so far over its edge as to bring them directly over the centre of the fire, and the table is kept slowly revolving during the whole time of heating. When duly heated, they are ready for the process of hardening. The hardening bath consists of a cylinder of cast iron, 3 feet 6 inches in depth, formed with a blowing apparatus. Below the solid table of cast iron, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter; under each there are grate bars, and air is supplied through a pipe, furnished with a blowing apparatus. Above the